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# FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue: FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS

## LARGER WHEAT CROP IN ITALY

The 1929 wheat production in Italy is now estimated at about 245,000,000 bushels, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture. The first estimate of the 1929 crop was 238,832,000 bushels. The current estimate is an increase of 7 per cent over the 1928 production and 2 per cent above the 1925 crop of 240,845,000 bushels, which up to this time has been the largest crop recorded for that country. See table, page 405.

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## CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

Prices in foreign butter markets advanced further during the week ended August 29. At Copenhagen the official quotation rose over 1 cent over the preceding week to 37.4 cents per pound. At Berlin, class Ia butter rose 2.1 cents to 37.6 cents, the first important price change to be noted for that market in several weeks. In the London market, practically all descriptions moved upward, with New Zealand standing at 38.5 cents against 37.8 cents for the previous Thursday. Australian advanced slightly as did Argentine butter. Netherlands butter, however, was easier. At New York, 92 score was quoted at 44 cents, the advance over the preceding week keeping the margin over Copenhagen slightly under 7 cents. See table, page 407. See also page 385 for monthly dairy review.

German hog markets were stronger during the week ended August 23, according to information cabled by Acting Agricultural Commissioner Dawson at Berlin. The Berlin average for heavy hogs reached the new high level for recent months of \$18.96 per 100 pounds. That level was nearly \$2.50 above the average for the corresponding week of 1928. Hamburg quotations on lard also were up for the current week at \$14.28, but still nearly \$1.00 per 100 pounds below last year. See table, page 407.

In the British cured pork market practically all descriptions except Danish Wiltshires were priced lower during the week ended August 28, according to cabled advices for Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. Averages of Liverpool quotations per 100 pounds indicated a drop in American green bellies to \$19.44, and American short cut green hams down to \$25.42. Canadian green sides also were easier, while Danish Wiltshires were steady at \$27.81. Lard was firm at \$13.80. See table, page 407.

## C R O P   A N D   M A R K E T   P R O S P E C T S

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BREAD GRAINSWheat production in 1929

The 1929 wheat production in 26 countries is now reported at 2,213,781,000 bushels against 2,362,064,000 bushels in the same countries in 1928 when they represented 60 per cent of the estimated world production exclusive of Russia and China. Revisions of production estimates have brought the world total for 1928 to 3,900,000,000 bushels. Estimates which have been received from 16 European countries total 952,897,000 bushels in 1929 against 1,026,907,000 bushels in 1928. See tables, page 400 for acreage and production.

The cutting of wheat became general in the western provinces of Canada about August 20, according to the crop report of the Canadian Pacific Railway dated August 26. On the whole excellent harvesting conditions prevailed and at the time the report was issued about 60 per cent of the crop was in shock with the greatest progress shown in the central and southern districts. Threshing is also under way in many districts with results varying from 2 bushels on stubble to 25 bushels per acre on summer fallow land. Rust is present in some areas but no damage of any consequence has as yet been reported.

The 1929 production of wheat in Germany is estimated at 115,558,000 bushels which is a decrease of 18 per cent from the 141,593,000 bushels produced in 1928 and is the smallest crop since 1926 when the production was estimated at 95,429,000 bushels. The present crop consists of 106,041,000 bushels of winter wheat and 9,517,000 bushels of spring wheat. Wheat acreage in Germany this year was estimated at 3,964,000 acres against 4,269,000 acres in 1928 and 4,321,000 acres in 1927. The 1929 wheat production in France is expected to be about 310,000,000 bushels according to the official estimate as cabled by Acting Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson at Berlin. Mr. Dawson has recently made a trip through the wheat districts of France and he believes that the official estimate is too low and that the crop will be about the same as in 1925 when 330,000,000 bushels were produced. Production in 1928 was estimated at 281,285,000 bushels.

Foreign crop and growing conditionsEurope

Above average temperatures were general over Europe during the week ended August 28 and scattered showers were reported over the continent excepting in Central Europe, Mr. Dawson reports. In Russia the weather was warm and dry in the southern regions but some rain fell



## C R O P   A N D   M A R K E T   P R O S P E C T S ,   C O N T ' D

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in the central and northern regions, being excessive in some places. Prospects for the grain harvest in Finland are satisfactory and present indications are that the rye crop will be better than last year. Rain is needed in southeastern Europe. It is thought that the estimate of 11,574,000 bushels for the winter wheat crop in Austria is too high.

Southern Hemisphere

In Australia occasional light rains and good growing weather were general in the wheat districts during the week ended August 26, according to cables received by the United States Weather Bureau. The weather in Argentina continues dry. No precipitation was reported in any section during the week. In the corn and northern wheat zone the temperature averaged 54 degrees or 1 degree above normal, and in the southern wheat districts the temperature also averaged 54 degrees which was 5 degrees above normal.

Movement to MarketUnited States

The exports of wheat from the United States from July 1 to August 24 were 28,623,000 bushels against 17,280 bushels during the same period last year. The export of 5,372,000 bushels during the week ended August 24 was the largest since the beginning of the season. Exports during the week ended August 17 were 4,872,000 bushels and during the week ended August 25, 1928 were 3,891,000 bushels.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Division of Canada on August 23, 1929 stood at 57,802,000 bushels as compared with 58,990,000 bushels on August 16 and 13,679,000 bushels on August 24, 1928. Receipts of wheat at Fort William, Port Arthur and Vancouver during the week ended August 23 were 523,000 bushels and shipments were 1,587,000 bushels. Receipts during the corresponding week in 1928 were 1,352,000 bushels and shipments were 6,374,000 bushels.

Russia

A seasonally upward tendency in the Russian grain procuring operations is reported for the most important regions, with indications, however, of a reduced share of bread grains, Mr. Dawson advises by cable. Official reports indicate that the harvesting of winter crops in Soviet Russia was finished almost everywhere under very favorable conditions, with a prevailing temperature above average. The autumn sowing campaign has started in some regions, but there were complaints of considerable dryness of soil in the western section of the middle Volga region and the Trans-Volga area.

## C R O P   A N D   M A R K E T   P R O S P E C T S ,   C O N T ' D

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Foreign market conditionsEurope

The turnover on the German grain markets was restricted and prices declined during the week ended August 28, according to Mr. Dawson. A decline was noted also in the export sales on the Danubian markets. The spot price of domestic wheat at Hamburg declined 9 cents per bushel during the week to \$1.65 on August 28. The spot price of domestic rye at Berlin declined 6 cents to \$1.11 per bushel.

China

Stocks of flour in Tientsin reached about 5,000,000 bags late in August, a figure almost double the normal stocks, according to Agricultural Commissioner P. O. Nyhus at Shanghai. A reduced demand for imported flour, therefore, is expected to prevail for several months at least. Flour from Shanghai mills is now relatively low in price, a condition which is expected to prevail until the heavy seasonal arrivals of cheap native wheat are absorbed. Prospective supplies of wheat from Shanghai and the region around Tientsin, however, are not large. Wholesale flour prices in Tientsin on August 23, per bag were: Tientsin flour, \$1.55; Shanghai, \$1.40; American club straight, \$1.45; Canadian, \$1.30 and Japanese \$1.33.

United States wheat prices

During the week ended August 29 wheat prices continued to fluctuate with movements in speculative opinion. Continued news of adverse weather conditions in the southern hemisphere and of low yields in the spring wheat regions of Canada and the United States tended to be offset by heavy supplies coming to market and by occasional weakness of export demand. September futures at Chicago closed at 132 cents per bushel on August 29 which was a cent higher than the week before. Kansas City and Minneapolis were likewise up 1 cent to 127 and 134 cents per bushel respectively. Winnipeg closing price for September 9 at 154 cents per bushel was the same as the week before while Liverpool was down 1 cent to 139 cents per bushel. Cash current prices during the week ended August 23 averaged a little higher than the previous week. All classes and grades being 128 cents per bushel against 125 cents the week ended August 16. Spring wheats and soft winter wheats shared in the rise of price, No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis being up 2 cents to 141 cents per bushel, No. 2 amber durum averaged 131 cents per bushel against 120 cents per bushel the previous week, No. 2 red winter rising 4 cents to 134 cents per bushel. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City was 122 cents per bushel as compared with 124 cents per bushel the previous week. Western white at Seattle did not change from the average of the previous week of 128 cents per bushel.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

WHEAT: Closing prices of September and December futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
September futures												
July 18	128	146	120	140	126	148	b/127	b/164	b/146	b/156	130	130
25	124	146	116	140	121	149	b/121	b/168	b/138	b/152	125	127
Aug. 1	120	147	112	141	117	149	b/121	b/171	b/138	b/155	123	128
8	113	135	105	130	110	136	b/114	b/154	b/134	b/144	113	119
15	113	135	106	131	111	137	b/113	b/157	b/130	b/144	116	120
22	112	131	105	126	110	133	b/114	b/154	b/130	b/140	112	121
29	110	132	103	127	109	134	b/111	b/154	b/131	b/139	b/114	b/118
Sept. 5	110		103		108		b/111		b/130		b/114	
December futures												
12	113		107		110		110		129		b/110	
19	115		109		112		118		131		b/110	

a/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.

b/ October futures

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 hard winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.n.spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red winter St. Louis		Western white Seattle a/	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
July 12	132	119	128	117	149	141	124	123	155	124	135	122
19	129	134	126	130	146	159	119	146	151	143	129	134
26	122	133	118	129	138	155	117	144	147	141	124	132
Aug. 2	118	135	114	131	141	156	115	144	144	140	125	134
9	108	124	105	121	127	139	103	127	134	131	118	130
16	108	125	105	124	125	139	108	120	137	129	113	128
23	108	128	104	122	123	141	109	131	137	134	112	128
30	110		106		122		109		144		113	
Sept. 6	110		106		125		104		147		113	
13	107		105		123		104		143		115	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.



## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Rye production in 1929

The 1929 rye production as reported for 14 countries now stands at 789,990,000 bushels as compared with 777,538,000 bushels in 1928 when these countries represented about 80 per cent of the estimated world total rye crop exclusive of Russia and China. The European crop in 12 countries is estimated at 738,538,000 bushels or 1.8 per cent above the 725,484,000 bushels produced in those countries in 1928.

The 1929 rye crop in Germany, which is the most important European rye producing country aside from Russia, is estimated at 319,313,000 bushels which is 5 per cent below the 1928 crop of 335,499,000 bushels but is nearly 20 per cent above the 1927 crop of 269,025,000 bushels. The present crop is the second largest within post-war boundaries, being exceeded only by the 1928 crop. The production of winter rye is estimated at 315,140,000 bushels and spring rye at 4,173,000 bushels against 330,719,000 bushels and 4,780,000 bushels respectively in 1928. The rye acreage in Germany in 1929 was estimated at 11,686,000 acres against 11,452,000 acres in 1928 and 11,610,000 acres in 1927. See tables pages 400 and 401.

## FEED GRAINS

Barley

The 1929 barley production in 22 countries has been reported at 1,087,733,000 bushels against 1,112,439,000 bushels in 1928 when these countries represented about two-thirds of the estimated world total production exclusive of Russia and China. Production in 15 European countries is estimated at 551,788,000 bushels, which is nearly 5 per cent above the production of 525,853,000 bushels in the same countries in 1928. The German barley crop is now estimated at 137,604,000 bushels which is the second largest crop within post-war boundaries, being exceeded only by the 1928 crop of 153,721,000 bushels. The 1929 production of winter barley is estimated at 15,662,000 bushels and spring barley at 121,942,000 bushels against 21,107,000 and 132,614,000 bushels, respectively, in 1928.

Shipments of barley from the principal exporting countries, United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries, continue well in advance of last year. From July 1 to the latest dates available nearly 17,000,000 bushels have been exported from these countries as compared with about 10,000,000 bushels during the same period last year. Exports from the United States through the week ended August 24 brought the total for the season to 8,371,000 bushels against 7,039,000 bushels during the same period last year. Exports from the Danubian countries to August 10 were 3,167,000 bushels according to trade reports as compared with



## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

983,000 bushels during the same period last year. A further decline was reported in the price of No. 2 barley at Minneapolis, the average for the week ended August 24 being 53 cents per bushel as compared with 61 cents for the previous week and 70 cents a month ago. The average for the week ended August 24, 1928 was 63 cents. See tables, pages 402 to 405.

Oats

The 1929 oats production in 16 countries is reported at 2,277,855,000 bushels or a decrease of nearly 9 per cent from the 1928 production of 2,495,031,000 bushels in the same countries when they represented over 60 per cent of the estimated world total oats crop exclusive of Russia and China. The decrease is the result of United States crop which is estimated at 17 per cent below 1928. The 1929 European crop in 12 countries is reported at 2.7 per cent above last year and the African crop at 7.5 per cent above 1928. The production of oats in Germany is now estimated at 481,085,000 bushels as compared with 481,960,000 bushels in 1928. The acreage sown to oats in Germany in 1929 was 8,795,000 acres as compared with 8,696,000 acres in 1928 and 8,589,000 acres in 1927. The cutting of oats in Canada became general during the week ended August 26, according to the weekly crop report of the Canadian Pacific Railway but the crop is generally inferior in quality and very little threshing has been done.

Exports of oats from the United States through the week ended August 24 brought the total for the season to 781,000 bushels against 1,125,000 bushels during the same period last year. The weekly average price of No. 3 white oats at Chicago remained unchanged for the week ended August 24 being 43 cents per bushel as compared with 37 cents per bushel for the corresponding weeks last year. See tables, pages 402 to 405.

Corn

The 1929 corn acreage in 10 countries is reported at 119,341,000 acres against 120,979,000 acres in 1928. No new or revised estimates have been received during the past two weeks. Total exports from the United States from November 1 to August 24 were 39,819,000 bushels against 18,454,000 bushels during the same period last year. The export of 5,234,000 bushels from Argentina during the week ended August 24 was a decline from the shipments of either of the two previous weeks. Trade sources place the total Argentine corn export since July 1 at 166,311,000 bushels against 213,096,000 bushels last year.

The price of No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago averaged \$1.02 per bushel during the week ended August 24, or the same as the previous week. September futures advanced 2 cents to \$1.03 per bushel during the week. During the

## C R O P   A N D   M A R K E T   P R O S P E C T S ,   C O N T ' D

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corresponding week last year cash prices averaged \$1.01 per bushel and futures 90 cents per bushel. Buenos Aires September futures remained unchanged at 88 cents per bushel, 5 cents above the average for the same week last year. October futures at Buenos Aires averaged 90 cents per bushel or 1 cent higher than the previous week and 7 cents higher than for the corresponding week last year.

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## COTTON

Larger cotton area in Egypt

It is estimated that the acreage planted to cotton in Egypt this year is 1,911,454 acres, an increase of 106,920 acres over last year; of this increase 50,267 acres is of the Sakellaridis variety. A total of 880,172 acres or 46.0 per cent of the entire crop is planted in Sakellaridis this season. This variety first appeared in a considerable amount in 1911 when it composed only 7.0 per cent of the entire crop. The acreage sown in Sakel (as it is usually designated) increased rapidly becoming 77.1 per cent of the total area sown in 1921. The increase in cultivation is probably due largely to the fact that it can be grown successfully in almost any part of Egypt, while many other fine varieties can be grown only in particular districts.

Ashmouni ranks next in acreage planted comprising 22.8 per cent of this season's crop. Over a period of twenty-five years from 13.2 per cent to 21.6 per cent of the sown acreage has been of this variety. Zagora ranks third in acreage planted, comprising 20.9 per cent of the entire acreage. In 1920 only 4.6 per cent of the sown acreage was of Zagora, a variety first appearing in 1920. The remaining 10.3 per cent of the crop is composed of a number of varieties.

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## TOBACCO

Ontario will have smaller tobacco crop

A considerable decrease is expected in the 1929 crop of tobacco in Ontario, Canada, according to Consul H. F. Hawley at Windsor. The 1928 crop amounted to 33,266,000 pounds from an area of 32,654 acres. This year a reduced acreage was followed by unfavorable growing conditions. The Ontario crop accounted for almost 80 per cent of the 1928 total Canadian tobacco crop. Burley accounted for more than half of the 1928 Ontario crop, reaching 17,763,000 pounds. Flue-cured amounted to 8,718,000 pounds and the rest was dark-fired and air-cured types. An experiment with the

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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growing of Turkish cigarette tobacco on six farms near Leamington in Essex county under the direction of Greek growers promises to be successful, according to Consul Hawley. An area of 100 acres has been planted to that type of leaf and it is anticipated that approximately 65,000 pounds of Turkish leaf will be produced, provided it can be properly harvested.

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## BEANS

The total acreage planted to beans in Rumania during the current year is officially estimated at 2,313,877 acres as compared with 2,298,431 acres reported for 1928, according to a report of July 31 from Consul J. Rives Childs at Bucharest. Of the total acreage 197,512 acres are devoted to beans grown alone and 2,116,365 acres are beans grown with corn, compared with 189,499 acres grown alone and 2,108,932 grown with corn in 1928.

The Rumanian Ministry of Agriculture estimates that on the basis of the average production for recent years, namely 11.00 bushels per acre for beans grown alone and 3.42 bushels per acre for beans grown with corn, the 1929 crop should give a total return of 9,411,000 bushels, of which 2,173,000 bushels are beans grown alone and 7,238,000 bushels are beans grown with corn. This estimate, however, is considered a very conservative one, according to the Consul, who states that it is believed the outturn should be in the neighborhood of 13,000,000 bushels. Should the latter figure prove to be correct it would show a considerable increase over production in previous years, surpassing the record crop of 1924 by about one million bushels.

Weather conditions up to the time of the report had been favorable to the bean crop. During the growing season abundant rainfall insured a good growth of the plants and during the ripening season dry weather was general throughout the country. It is estimated that about 85 per cent of the beans sown with corn represent varieties intended primarily for domestic consumption, while altogether not more than 10 to 20 per cent of the beans sown in Rumania represents export specialties. Rumania is one of the most important countries in the world bean trade being the world's greatest bean exporting country.

Commercial stocks of beans in Rumania at the end of June were said to be completely exhausted, according to statements of leading Rumanian bean exporters. Shortage of old crop beans is reflected in the exports for the second quarter (April-June) when total bean exports fell from 259,739 bushels in 1928 to 24,581 bushels in 1929. Exports during June of this year were only 2,058 bushels as compared with 11,317 in May and 52,433 bushels in June 1928.



## C R O P   A N D   M A R K E T   P R O S P E C T S ,   C O N T ' D

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No transaction in Rumanian beans were reported on July 1, 1929 at Galatz, one of the principal ports of Rumania although Rumanian beans were offered in that port for delivery in September or October for \$1.78 per bushel. On July 14, 1929 Galatz reported that the market for old crop beans was at a complete standstill. During the last week in July inquiries were beginning to be made for the new crop and it was expected that a number of important transactions would be made in the early part of August. Consul Childs states that purchasers this year are offering only 6 per cent cash in advance as compared with 10 to 15 per cent a year ago.

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F R U I T ,   V E G E T A B L E S   A N D   N U T S

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ALMOND CROPS IN SPAIN AND ITALY IN 1929: The 1929 almond crop in the Mediterranean Basin is expected to be generally short, due to unfavorable weather conditions, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. The crop is probably larger, however, than that of 1928. Production in the important regions of Italy is above that of last year with the exception of the Avola crop of Sicily, and is almost normal. The Spanish crop is generally below normal. Estimates and statistics received for the various regions are as follows:

Italy - The 1929 almond crop in Bari, Italy is estimated at 250,000 bales of 220 pounds each, according to Mr. Foley. Production in 1928 was about 130,000 bales. A normal crop in Bari is considered about 250,000 to 300,000 bales. The carryover of old crop is reported to be 15,000 to 20,000 bales. In Sicily, Palma Girgenti almonds are expected to produce between 140,000 and 160,000 bales of 220 pounds each. Carryover is estimated at 20,000 bales. The production of Avolas, the finest grade of almonds grown in Sicily, is very short or about 5,000 bales, compared with a normal crop of 20,000 to 25,000 bales. Carryover of old stock is believed to be about 7,000 bales. The crop in Sicily last year consisted of approximately 50,000 bales of Palma Girgenti and 25,000 to 30,000 bales of Avolas.

Spain - Not more than half of a normal crop or approximately 25,000 to 30,000 bales of 220 pounds each is expected in the Balearic Islands for 1929. The carryover is placed at 12,000 bales.

## FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

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The crop of Malaga is estimated by the trade and by Consul Brady at 35,000 bales of 220 pounds each. A normal crop in this district is 39,000 bales. The commercial estimate of the production of Alicante and Valencia is 50,000 bales while Consul Codoner reports the crop of Alicante alone to be 84,000 bales. Carryover in these districts is light. Growers offerings to London on August 23 were Valencia, new crop, September shipment c & f London, 3 crown, \$34.76 per 100 pounds, 4 crown \$35.85 per 100 pounds. Quotations in this market on August 17, 1928 were reported by a reliable exporter at \$37.80 per 100 pounds for 3 crown c & f London.

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## UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

Agricultural exports of the United States for the month of July, 1929 as shown by the index for 44 of the principal farm products amounted to 70 which was comparatively low for this season of the year, but somewhat above that for July, 1928. If we exclude cotton, the increase over last year assumes more important proportions, amounting to 117 as compared with an index of 84 during the same month a year ago. The outstanding features for the month were the low exports of cotton and material increases in the other main groups, that is, grains, meats and meat products.

The index for cotton was only 35, foreign markets taking less than during any July since 1925 but total exports for the year ended July 31, 1929 were 7 per cent better than for the same period of 1927-1928. Germany took less and the United Kingdom more than during the preceding twelve months, but exports to European countries as a whole, showed little variation, the increase being due almost entirely to larger takings by Japan and to a much smaller extent by China and Canada.

Wheat the most important factor in the grain group showed the most improvement and with the exception of July 1926 was higher than any corresponding month since 1922. Barley and rice continued on the upward trend and contributed to the higher index attained by the grain group. European markets absorbed much larger quantities of lard which raised the index for cattle, meats and meat products to 106, or higher than any July during the last four years.

The seasonal falling off in exports of boxed apples and dried fruit was more than offset by the increase in exports of oranges and barreled apples, making the index for fruits and vegetables 180, a new high record for July. Except for July 1923, exports of tobacco were lower than any corresponding month during the last 15 years. Dairy products remained at a low level but were a little higher than during July last year.

## UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, CONT'D

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: Index numbers, July 1929 as compared with previous months a/

Commodity	July 1927	July 1928	May 1929	June 1929	July 1929
All commodities .....	75	64	79	69	70
All commodities except cotton ..	102	84	122	102	117
Grains and products .....	123	81	157	103	148
Animal products .....	88	94	109	108	106
Dairy products and eggs .....	255	208	191	238	236
Cotton including cake and oil ..	53	46	45	42	34
Fruit and vegetables .....	142	161	198	208	180
Cotton fiber, including linters.	54	49	47	44	35
Wheat, including flour .....	134	80	179	101	154
Tobacco .....	87	62	100	87	80
Hams and bacon .....	83	89	93	93	85
Lard .....	119	134	163	170	163

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.  
a/ July 1909-June 1914 = 100. See page 394 on detailed export figures.

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L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L

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THE WORLD WOOL SITUATION: The domestic wool market was more active during July and a large volume of wool was moved. Price changes were only moderate. Fine wools and low grade wools declined slightly before a level was reached at which business could be transacted readily. Medium grades increased slightly in price. Foreign wools were in only moderate demand and prices declined slightly following the declines at the London Wool Sales. Imports of wool into the United States during the first six months of 1929 were 28 million pounds greater than last year. More than half of this increase was in carpet wools and about 13 million pounds were combing wools. Prices of wool and tops continued to decline on the Continent. Stocks of tops are accumulating and on August 1 were 4 million pounds greater than on July 1, exclusive of stocks in Italy which have not been reported. German spinners are well employed and yarn sales have increased. France, Belgium, and Italy are mostly unchanged from last month except for increased activity in the French tops market toward the end of July. See release Wool-18, August 22, 1929.



## L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L

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BRADFORD WOOL MARKET MORE ACTIVE: The Bradford wool market is showing increasing activity at existing prices according to a cablegram received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Thomson at Bradford. There is more inquiry for wool tops but prices continue in the buyers favor with concessions up to 2 cents per pound being granted on sales for future delivery. The yarn market is slow except for hosiery yarns. A slight improvement in the piece goods trade is noted at Huddersfield but other centers report new business restricted owing to uncertainty over the wages reduction dispute. This problem is still unsettled and stoppage is feared by some members of the industry.

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## FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS

Basic factors affecting the continental European market for American agricultural products showed additional signs of improvement during July and August, but conditions in the United Kingdom were less favorable, according to advices received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from American agricultural commissioners, the Department of Commerce and other sources. Throughout western and central continental Europe general industrial conditions appear to be fairly good, with the almost universal exceptions of textiles, especially cotton. Broad economic policies, however, hinge considerably upon the final agreement reached concerning the terms upon which the Young Plan of reparations payments shall be put into effect.

A drop in continental unemployment has been in evidence under seasonal influences but in the United Kingdom actual and threatened strikes have been a serious consideration. The situation with respect to general purchasing power on the continent is not expected to change very much during the next few weeks, according to Acting Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson at Berlin. The money market has remained tight in most countries and the outlook is uncertain in view of the influence the Bank of England would have in the event of an increased rediscount rate. Some check upon European business is to be expected under existing credit conditions. There are indications, however, that the purchasing power of the continental farm population will be greater than that of last year, mainly as a result of higher wheat prices.

European wheat markets were active during July and early August, with prices moving up, but some recession appeared as the latter month advanced. European crop conditions improved somewhat over the period indicated, but the crop reported to date is still about 7 per cent under that of 1928. A rye crop relatively larger than that of wheat has resulted

## FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

in an unusually wide spread between prices of the two grains. Feed grain markets were more active in July, with prices firm especially corn, as a result of smaller Argentine shipments. In cotton, spinner demand for new crop staple has been limited, although a rather better demand for the remaining suitable lots of old crop cotton was evident. Little change is noted in Continental mill activity, but the stoppage in Great Britain was significant in reducing consumption during August. European sales of cotton goods have been fairly good in western Europe, but slow in the central regions. In the pork markets the generally stronger tone of recent months continues, with the British market for cured products showing a somewhat easier tendency. British market supplies of those products have been increased from continental countries other than Denmark. European lard prices remain below last year, but imports are larger. Fruit crop conditions on the Continent through July indicated an apple crop better than in 1928 but a less favorable situation in pears. Indications are that, given continued favorable conditions, the Continent will be less dependent than last year upon American apples, with the market for volume shipments opening late. The short Yugoslav prune crop has improved the prospects for the continental demand for United States prunes.

United Kingdom

In the United Kingdom, the leading foreign market for American agricultural products, present general industrial activity is lower than in recent months, with some seasonal factors contributing. Conditions are reported as better than a year ago where actual or potential labor troubles have not interfered, but there appears to be little indication of immediate material improvement. Unemployment was officially reported as of July 29 at 1,154,000 against 1,305,000 a year earlier, according to information received from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. During the first 3 weeks of August, however, the indicated improvement was offset by the cotton textile strike of some 500,000 workers involving a weekly payroll of about \$5,000,000. Work was resumed on August 19 pending a wage settlement by arbitration. Labor troubles are reported as imminent in the Bradford wool areas, with restlessness evident also in mining, engineering and railways.

Some financial circles describe the British business mind as generally depressed, with little interest in pushing expansion. The higher July export figures as against the preceding month and a year ago, however, were a factor making for greater confidence. Credit remains scarce and expensive, but no increase in the Bank rate is anticipated for the present. Close attention has been given the efforts, which give promise of success, to secure for Great Britain a more favorable position with respect to reparations payments under the Young Plan. Mr. Foley reports, however, that considerable unrest has been created in the business community by ignorance of the government's intentions toward protective duties. In the domestic market, rural absorption of industrial products appears to be somewhat impaired by losses due to drought; the shrinkage of crops and forced selling of livestock. The reduced crop and prospective reductions in livestock products, on the other hand, are factors making for greater British interest in American agricultural products.



## FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

Among the important agricultural commodities, wheat has had an easier tendency during August following the sharp upward movement during July. October futures at Liverpool passed last year's level during the week ended July 18, and were 8 cents higher than a year ago during the week ended August 29. Cotton prices have been irregular and largely under the influence of American weather and crop news. Liverpool buying was quiet in early August pending the outcome of the textile strike, but the clearing of that situation was expected to stimulate buying interest. The stronger British market for American cured pork products continues, but prices eased slightly during the three weeks ended August 29, according to Mr. Foley. The larger volume of continental bacon other than Danish coming to the British market has helped to push the price of the American product below that of last year. American hams, however, remain substantially above 1928 levels. British imports of those two commodities continued ahead of 1928 figures. Lard prices also have been easier during August, moving downward as against the upward trend of a year ago. Total imports of lard so far this season are about equal to last year's figures as a result of the heavier imports in July. Lard stocks at the end of that month were considerably heavier than for any month since July, 1925.

Advices received through the Department of Commerce indicate that up to the first week in August imports of Australian apples for the season were less than half those of last year, with the season closing earlier. American supplies have begun to appear in British markets as the 1929-30 shipping season opens. Imports of American oranges have been larger in recent months. Indications point to a continued expansion of the market for American grapefruit in the United Kingdom. Present supplies from California are reported as inadequate. In dried fruits, the market was reported as firm early in August, with prunes and evaporated fruit exhibiting somewhat greater strength than raisins. In prunes, prices on both California and Oregon products moved upward during July. Stocks of American prunes in London have been heavier this summer than in 1928.

Germany:

In Germany, the factors affecting the demand for American agricultural products retained during July and August the somewhat more favorable tone of recent months, but the general level of industrial activity remains relatively low. According to mailed and cabled advices from Mr. Dawson, the peak of seasonal improvement in employment has been reached, with 863,000 supported people out of work on July 31, 1929 against 911,000 on July 15 and 647,000 on July 31, 1928. Exceptional activity has been maintained in the coal and iron industries, but heavy



## FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

production in all exporting countries is expected to have its effect upon the German industries. High interest rates for long-time loans have held in check activity in other lines, with building projects below those of last year. The textile industries remain generally depressed. German imports of raw cotton so far this season have run behind those of a year ago. The woolen industry, however, has reported some improvement in recent weeks. In the electrical, chemical and automotive industries conditions remain fairly good, but there is less activity in paper and cellulosa.

A rural buying power stronger than that of last year is anticipated this fall and winter largely as a result of higher wheat and hog prices. The bread and feed grain crops will be smaller than last year, but higher than the average for the last five years. Heat damage to pastures is expected to sustain the demand for feed grains. Rye prices, however, which have not followed the upward movement in wheat, are still unsatisfactory. The August 1 condition of root crops was somewhat better than at the corresponding time of last year.

The better demand for imported pork products continues, with no indication of decline in the near future. The reduced number of hogs on June 30 as against the same date last year indicates that the higher prices now being paid will continue into 1930. Hog receipts at 14 markets continue to run behind those of last year. The average price of heavy hogs at Berlin during August did not fall below \$18.42 per 100 pounds, which was about \$2.00 above the average for August, 1928 and higher than for any month since December, 1925. Hamburg quotations on lard, however, have not shared that strength, the August, 1929 average of \$14.26 per 100 pounds being 66 cents under that of a year ago. Imports of cured pork and lard continue well in advance of last year.

France

Unemployment is low in France and in some branches a lack of skilled workers is apparent, Mr. Dawson states. The generally improved industrial situation prevailed during July and August. The money situation is easier in that country than in most of the remaining continental countries. Considerable interest has been felt in the Hague negotiations concerning reparations payments, particularly with regard to the methods of handling payments in kind, especially coal and other fuels. At present, the French mines are well occupied, as are the iron and steel industries, but there has been some decline in unfilled orders in that field. A fairly steady fall in wholesale prices of important

## FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

commodities has been in progress in recent months. The textile industry is reported as especially concerned with the effect of price declines upon profits. The rate of occupation in wool and cotton, however, has not changed appreciably in recent weeks. Exports of American cotton to France for the season just closed were smaller than those of the 1927-28 season. In wheat, the domestic 1929 crop gives promise of exceeding that of last year, according to advices received by Mr. Dawson. During the recent general upward movement of world wheat prices, the French market was well supplied with stocks of old wheat and prices rose relatively slightly. Wheat imports for the past fiscal year were under those of the 1927-28 season.

Italy

No important changes in Italian industrial circles were noted during August and July, according to Mr. Dawson. Production in the heavy industries is about the same as that of last year, with rather general complaints of small profits. Government finances appear to be in a satisfactory position, but the recent reductions in taxes are held as insufficient to stimulate additional industrial activity. There is some scarcity of credit for general business activity, and banks are carrying a considerable volume of industrial loans. Building is active. Silk and wool report sharp foreign competition. Cotton spinning and weaving mills retain a good level of occupation, but export sales are reported as difficult. Italy has taken slightly more American cotton this year than last. Prospects for the wheat crop have improved, but Mr. Dawson feels that current estimates are too optimistic. In spite of the good outturn for 1928, imports of wheat and flour for the year ended June 30, 1929 were slightly larger than in the preceding year.

Belgium and Netherlands

Business conditions in Belgium remained generally favorable during June and August, Mr. Dawson reports, although there was some additional restriction of credit. Coal was active and steel production was higher than a year ago. Recent exports indicate also that there was some slight improvement in the textile industry. Exports of American cotton to Belgium for the year ended July 31, 1929 were slightly larger than a year ago. Wheat imports for the year were slightly ahead of 1927-28. In the Netherlands there have been no outstanding developments, but there was an active demand for short-time credits. In agricultural products, which are important in Netherlands international trade, a tendency toward higher prices has been noted for butter cheese, hogs, cattle and eggs. The outlook for fruit crops, especially for apples, is favorable and better than last year. Wheat imports for the year just closed were below those of the preceding year. Less American cotton has been sent to the Netherlands this year than last. Some decline in textile activity has been reported. Other industries, however, appear well occupied, and there has been a decline in unemployment.



## FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

Czechoslovakia

Industrial activity remained good in Czechoslovakia throughout June and July, according to Mr. Dawson. Unemployment has continued to decline during recent months, but not to the same extent as was true last year, some industries failing to keep pace with the general increase in activity. Iron, steel and machinery have been among the leaders in greater output, and paper reports more business than in 1928. The leather industry showed signs of further slight improvement, but part of the glass industry, and building, have made a less favorable showing. The textile industry continued generally depressed, but the cotton spinning industry is enjoying an improved outlook owing to new orders. Raw cotton imports for the year just closed were smaller than in 1927-28. The outlook for the grain crop is placed at fairly favorable, with the outturn expected to be not far below last year's good crop.

Austria and Poland

Unemployment continued to decline in Austria during July and August, Mr. Dawson states, with total figures smaller than a year ago. A seasonal reaction in the autumn is regarded as probable. At present, however, the building trades, coal and iron are all active, although unfilled orders are running low in iron and steel. A good foreign demand for raw wool has prevailed, especially from Germany, but the domestic textile industries remain in a marked state of depression. The cotton industry especially is complaining of slow sales and unsatisfactory prices. The apple crop in the export areas of Styria is expected to be much smaller than a year ago. In Poland rather similar conditions prevail as regards activity in heavy industry and slow times in textiles. Credit facilities are severely restricted and the building industry is hindered by a shortage of capital.

Sweden and Denmark

Occupation in Swedish industry remained good during July and August, according to Mr. Dawson. Iron ore shipments during July were larger than in the past 2 years, and the market for wood and wood products was unusually active for this time of year. June exports were large, with most important items running ahead of 1928 figures. Crop conditions have been generally favorable, with wheat above average in condition at the end of July. Net imports of wheat and flour for the 12 months ended June 30, 1929 were under those of the preceding year. Favorable conditions prevailed also in Danish industrial and commercial undertakings during the past 2 months. Unemployment has decreased further and is below that of last year. Building is especially active, with some improvement evident in textiles. Agricultural developments have been mostly favorable. Hogs and pork products have continued to advance in value, with prices early in August 15 per cent higher than last year. Eggs also are higher. Butter prices, however, declined somewhat in recent weeks, and have been under last year's levels. Crop prospects for grains are favorable, but the yield is expected to be smaller than that of 1928.



## FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

The Orient

The demand for foreign flour will be considerably curtailed in the Tientsin, China market for several months, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner P. O. Nyhus at Shanghai. The reasons given are an overstocked market, high prices resulting from unfavorable exchange rates and the low price of Shanghai flour. Tientsin flour stocks as of August 28 were placed at 5,000,000 bags against 4,000,000 bags on July 31, and several months will be required to reduce stocks to around the more normal figure of about 2,000,000 bags. Beginning in April arrivals were excessive and stocks accumulated to twice the normal quantities.

At Shanghai, the cotton textile industry showed little change during August, Mr. Nyhus reports. Prices of yarn continue high in relation to prices of low grade cotton and mills are in full operation. Low grade native cotton is plentiful and prices have not improved substantially. The best grades of native staple are scarce, however, and prices advanced during August. Prices and exchange are both unfavorable for buying Indian cotton, and Chinese mills have stopped temporarily spinning high count yarns from American cotton. In Japanese mills in Shanghai, however, the consumption of American cotton has been well maintained. The year ended July 31, 1929 closed with American exports of cotton to China nearly double the quantity exported in the preceding 12 months.

In the Japanese cotton textile industry a slight recession was noted during July, according to cabled information from Consul Sheridan Talbot at Kobe. Production of both yarn and cloth were down, but exports of cloth rose. Imports of American cotton declined, as is usual at this time of year, but an increase of imports from India brought the total for July above that of June. Exports of raw cotton from the United States for the season just closed were larger than in 1927-28.

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FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS

Well maintained shipments of cream and milk from Canada are still of chief interest in the foreign trade of the United States in dairy products. During July, the first complete month following the 50 per cent increase in the import duty on those products, the imports of cream exceeded those of July, 1928, amounting to 462,000 gallons against 454,000 gallons last year. Imports of fresh milk reached 599,000 gallons in July 1929 against 649,000 gallons last year. Cheese imports likewise are being well maintained. Imports of butter, however, are negligible, as is usual at this time of year.

The margin of domestic butter prices above foreign quotations has been narrowed to about 7 cents by the recent firmness of foreign markets coinciding with some decline in domestic prices. While somewhat unfavorable weather has prevailed in much of Europe, there has been no marked falling off in continental supplies, and demand continues active. The principal

## FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS, CONT'D

European markets are now reported as steady, but with no particularly noticeable speculative interest in available supplies. Arrivals of Australian and Argentine butters in Great Britain are now quite negligible and New Zealand shipments are dwindling to comparatively small volume. Imports of butter into Great Britain and Germany combined totaled 94,019,000 pounds during July against 91,307,000 pounds in June and 97,436,000 pounds in July 1928. Danish supplies were slightly less in July this year than last.

UNITED STATES: Imports and exports of dairy products, July 1928, and June and July 1929

Item	Unit	Imports			Exports		
		1928	1929		1928	1929	
		July	June	July	July	June	July
Butter .....	lbs	217,439	271,170	248,327	291,932	341,149	437,703
Cheese .....	lbs	5,936,720	8,608,377	6,653,492	172,422	208,895	284,782
Milk-							
Condensed...	lbs	150,903	86,665	76,901	3,011,493	3,279,549	3,865,052
Evaporated...	lbs	29,087	76,214	23,371	5,172,572	7,120,738	5,928,879
Fresh .....	gals	649,497	638,134	598,636	( 18,730	10,589	14,035
Cream, fresh...	gals	454,077	488,304	461,637	(		

British imports steady

During July, Great Britain imported 67,564,000 pounds of butter against 68,379,000 pounds in June and 67,894,000 pounds in July 1928. Imports of cheese amounted to 26,030,000 pounds in the current month, a slight increase over the two former periods. London butter prices were several cents lower at the end of July than a year earlier, but there is no indication at present of anything but a firm market at least until the new season's supplies are available in the Southern Hemisphere. Arrivals of butter and cheese from New Zealand, Australia, and Argentina so far as reported for August were as follows, according to the report of August 9 by the Empire Marketing Board:

<u>Week ended</u>	<u>Butter, boxes</u>	<u>Cheese, crates</u>
August 1	58,400	30,550
" 3	12,000	7,600
" 15 a/	63,850	51,100
" 22 a/	390	3,100
a/ Estimated.		

The statistical position of the British butter and cheese trade as published by the New Zealand Dairy Produce Export Control Board is summarized below. It indicates ample, but not burdensome supplies in sight to carry over until the next season in the Southern Hemisphere.

## FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS, CONT'D

UNITED KINGDOM: Stocks of butter and cheese from all sources and shipments afloat from New Zealand as estimated by the New Zealand Dairy Board as of July 1, 1927 to 1929

Item	Butter			Cheese		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs
Estimated stocks in U.K. cold store	34,720	29,120	40,958	18,332	13,485	29,048
stocks in New Zealand a/ .....	9,408	6,720	5,600	14,961	11,057	16,959
New Zealand stocks afloat ..	15,411	9,184	10,911	20,319	17,600	19,571
Total in sight	59,539	45,024	57,469	53,612	42,142	65,578

New Zealand Dairy Produce Exporter, July 25, 1929.

a/ Includes steamers not sailed finally at July 1.

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of butter and cheese, by countries, July 1928 and June and July 1929

Commodity and country.	1928	1929	
	July	June	July
BUTTER	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Russia .....	8,029	5,942	9,850
Finland .....	2,294	2,461	2,562
Sweden .....	1,860	1,796	4,254
Denmark .....	21,064	23,793	22,010
Netherlands .....	2,680	2,873	2,054
France .....	2,220	1,102	1,059
United States .....	---	---	---
Argentina .....	433	1,912	367
Irish Free State .....	10,824	9,224	10,447
Australia .....	7,894	6,339	2,662
New Zealand .....	4,894	7,216	5,490
Canada .....	---	---	---
Others .....	5,702	5,721	6,809
Total .....	67,894	68,379	67,564
Total January 1 to date	438,188	396,788	464,352
CHEESE			
Netherlands .....	1,724	1,663	1,473
Italy .....	1,164	1,254	1,164
United States .....	56	17	145
Australia .....	--	679	552
New Zealand .....	9,570	16,809	12,383
Canada .....	11,659	3,487	9,593
Others .....	828	591	720
Total .....	25,001	24,500	26,030
Total January 1 to date	196,321	177,926	203,957



## FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS, CONT'D

Germany imports less butter than year ago

Imports of butter into Germany totaled 26,455,000 pounds during July 1929 against 22,928,000 pounds in June and 29,542,000 pounds a year ago. The Danish butter journal, "Smør Tidende", reported as of August 9 that the German markets were slightly firmer but "still disappointing". Production within Germany was reported on August 9 as having been considerably less than that of a few weeks earlier, with one estimate putting the current output at a point 20 per cent below that of the season's peak level. German demand for imported butter is reported as being expected to increase in the near future.

GERMANY: Imports of butter, by countries, July 1928,  
and June and July, 1929

Country or section	1928	1929	
	July	June	July
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Denmark .....	10,362	9,039	8,377
Netherlands .....	6,614	6,173	7,055
Russia .....	1,323	1,102	2,260
Baltic Group .....	10,141	5,952	8,598
Others .....	1,102	662	165
Total .....	29,542	22,928	26,455
Total January 1 to date ..	126,801	138,203	164,687

Record dairy season ends in New Zealand

The seasonal year just closing in New Zealand has been one of remarkably heavy dairy production. During the 11 months ended June 30, the latest period for which official figures are available, the production of butter-fat is estimated at a point 11 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of the previous season. June production of butter was some 14 per cent lighter than in June 1928, but the production figure for the 11 months indicated was still 9.5 per cent heavier than that of last year. Cheese grading showed increases over last June and 11 months of last year of 8.8 per cent and 14.3 per cent respectively. Stocks on hand at grading ports as of June 30 included 8,539,000 pounds of butter and 9,789,000 pounds of cheese against holdings a year ago of 6,884,000 pounds of butter and 5,154,000 pounds of cheese, according to official figures published in "The New Zealand Dairyman" of July 20, 1929.

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States,  
July, 1928 and 1929

Item and country	July	
	1928	1929
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<b>BUTTER:</b>		
Exports-		
Mexico .....	48	58
Peru .....	46	127
Other South America ...	25	31
Cuba .....	42	23
Haiti, Republic of .....	39	98
Other West Indies .....	29	33
Panama .....	16	24
Honduras .....	11	14
Philippine Islands ...	9	3
Other countries .....	27	27
Total exports .....	292	438
Imports-		
Denmark .....	80	66
Italy .....	2	6
Other Europe .....	a/	5
Total Europe .....	82	77
New Zealand .....	100	137
Canada .....	34	11
Other countries .....	1	23
Total imports .....	217	248
<b>CASEIN:</b>		
Imports-		
Germany .....	348	151
France .....	220	124
United Kingdom .....	44	0
Other Europe .....	0	0
Total Europe .....	612	275
Argentina .....	2,014	361
Canada .....	9	36
Other countries .....	0	0
Total imports .....	2,635	1,172
<b>CHEESE:</b>		
Exports-		
Panama .....	46	55
Other Central America.	27	29
Mexico .....	26	83
Cuba .....	20	15
Other West Indies ....	21	20
South America .....	13	8
Canada .....	8	9
Philippine Islands ...	6	8
Greece .....	0	40
Other countries .....	5	18
Total exports .....	172	285

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States,  
July, 1928 and 1929

Item and country	July	
	1928	1929
CHEESE AND CHEESE SUBSTITUTES:	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Imports-		
Italy .....	1,830	2,294
Switzerland .....	1,653	1,852
France .....	668	680
Netherlands .....	349	314
Norway .....	59	58
Germany .....	39	6
Denmark .....	36	89
Finland .....	35	89
Greece .....	2	29
Other Europe .....	112	29
Total Europe .....	4,833	5,440
Canada .....	1,093	1,175
Argentina .....	0	33
Other countries .....	6	5
Total imports .....	5,937	6,653
OLEOMARGARINE, ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE:		
Exports-		
Panama .....	23	28
West Indies .....	19	37
Mexico .....	2	1
United Kingdom .....	0	33
Other countries .....	1	7
Total exports .....	45	106
MILK AND CREAM, CONDENSED:		
Exports-		
Cuba .....	768	1,702
Philippine Islands ..	630	655
Hongkong .....	264	291
Japan .....	217	381
China .....	171	110
Venezuela .....	47	47
Panama .....	519	150
Other Central America	138	155
Mexico .....	39	120
Other countries .....	218	254
Total exports .....	3,011	3,865

Continued-



DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States,  
July, 1928 and 1929

Item and country	July	
	1928	1929
MILK AND CREAM, EVAPORATED:	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Exports-		
United Kingdom.....	1,712	1,952
Other Europe .....	18	25
Total Europe .....	1,730	1,977
Panama .....	804	560
Philippine Islands ...	376	1,024
British Malaya .....	255	298
Peru .....	240	205
Other South America ..	220	139
Cuba .....	231	568
Hongkong .....	230	45
Mexico .....	163	204
China .....	148	192
Canada .....	112	2
Newfoundland & Lab....	101	52
Siam .....	94	105
Japan .....	34	20
Other countries .....	423	538
Total exports .....	5,180	5,929
MILK AND CREAM, POWDERED:		
Exports-		
Germany .....	41	0
France .....	30	a/
United Kingdom .....	7	5
Italy .....	7	16
Other Europe .....	26	2
Total Europe .....	111	23
Panama .....	63	63
Other Central America	21	17
China .....	38	66
Mexico .....	20	25
Columbia .....	18	26
Venezuela .....	15	38
Other South America ..	13	38
Japan .....	12	12
Philippine Islands ...	7	32
Canada .....	6	11
Cuba .....	6	10
Other countries .....	21	39
Total exports .....	359	400

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States,  
July, 1928 and 1929

Item and country	July	
	1928	1929
MILK & CREAM, POWDERED,	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
CONTINUED:		
Imports- b/		
Netherlands .....	165	308
Other Europe .....	1	2
Total Europe .....	166	310
Canada .....	343	252
Other countries .....	1	2
Total imports .....	510	564
MILK, CONDENSED, SWEETENED:		
Imports-		
Netherlands .....	21	19
Denmark .....	8	0
Canada ..... a/		0
Other countries .....	0	4
Total imports .....	29	23
MILK, EVAPORATED,		
UNSWEETENED:		
Imports-		
Netherlands .....	151	77
Canada ..... a/		a/
Other countries .....	0	0
Total imports .....	151	77
EGGS IN THE SHELL:	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen
Exports-		
Cuba .....	571	392
Mexico .....	286	273
Panama .....	136	74
Honduras .....	16	40
Canada .....	12	1
Venezuela .....	9	14
Other S. America .....	12	35
Bermudas .....	8	10
Other countries .....	23	29
Total exports .....	1,073	868
Imports-		
Hongkong .....	9	11
China .....	1	1
Canada .....	1	15
Other countries .....	1	0
Total imports .....	12	27

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States,  
July, 1928 and 1929

Item and country	July	
	1928	1929
EGGS AND EGG YOLKS, DRIED	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
FROZEN OR PREPARED:		
Exports-		
Total Europe .....	121	1
Canada .....	8	3
Cuba .....	0	3
Newfoundland & Lab...	0	1
Other countries .....	1	1
Total exports .....	130	9
EGGS, WHOLE, DRIED:		
Imports-		
China .....	1,138	6
Germany .....	0	0
Other countries .....	0	0
Total imports .....	1,138	6
EGGS, WHOLE, FROZEN OR		
OTHERWISE PREPARED:		
Imports-		
China .....	9,020	682
United Kingdom .....	838	0
Other countries .....	a/	1
Total imports .....	9,858	683
EGGS YOLKS, DRIED:		
Imports-		
China .....	661	1,004
Netherlands .....	18	0
Other countries .....	0	0
Total imports .....	679	1,004
EGG YOLKS, FROZEN OR		
OTHERWISE PREPARED:		
Imports-		
China .....	871	868
United Kingdom .....	479	0
Other countries .....	56	0
Total imports .....	1,406	868
EGG ALBUMEN, DRIED:		
Imports-		
China .....	321	538
Other countries .....	0	a/
Total imports .....	321	538
EGG ALBUMEN, FROZEN OR		
OTHERWISE PREPARED:		
Imports-		
China .....	540	52
Other countries .....	0	0
Total imports .....	540	52

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce.



UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July 1928  
and 1929

Article exported	Unit	July		Value	
		Quantity			
		1928	1929	1928	1929
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<b>LIVE ANIMALS:</b>					
Cattle, total .....	No	1	a/	44	98
Hogs .....	No	2	a/	36	6
Sheep .....	No	1	a/	16	5
Poultry, live .....	lb	29	25	16	14
<b>DAIRY PRODUCTS:</b>					
Butter .....	lb	292	438	136	190
Cheese .....	lb	172	285	55	73
Milk -					
Condensed .....	lb	3,011	3,865	444	569
Evaporated .....	lb	5,180	5,929	504	591
Powdered .....	lb	359	400	100	129
Eggs in the shell .....	Doz	1,073	868	304	261
<b>MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:</b>					
Beef and veal, fresh .....	lb	231	358	42	80
Beef, pickled or cured ....	lb	1,105	1,668	135	210
Beef, canned .....	lb	175	242	64	84
Total beef .....	lb	1,511	2,268	241	374
Pork carcasses, fresh .....	lb	113	122	17	17
Loins and other fresh pork	lb	390	685	56	101
Total pork, fresh .....	lb	503	808	73	119
Pickled pork .....	lb	2,635	3,446	372	533
Canned pork .....	lb	549	957	208	333
Bacon .....	lb	11,648	10,950	1,745	1,736
Sides, Cumberland .....	lb	558	481	102	95
Hams and shoulders .....	lb	13,557	12,621	2,675	2,761
Sides, Wiltshire .....	lb	88	595	17	98
Total pork .....	lb	29,538	29,858	5,192	5,675
Mutton and lamb, total ....	lb	221	246	49	58
Poultry and game, fresh ...	lb	241	138	69	48
Other canned meats, incl.					
canned poultry .....	lb	118	290	38	66
Sausage, canned .....	lb	135	222	35	59
Sausage, not canned .....	lb	247	303	71	93
Sausage, casings, total ...	lb	2,522	2,431	632	512
Other meats, incl. meat ex-					
tracts and edible offal ..	lb	3,725	3,219	336	559
Total meats .....	lb	38,258	38,975	6,763	7,243
<b>OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL:</b>					
Lard .....	lb	52,940	64,274	6,837	8,203
Lard compounds .....	lb	323	378	43	47
Lard, neutral .....	lb	1,813	2,166	244	279
Oleo oil .....	lb	4,774	5,044	610	526
Oleo stock .....	lb	587	505	78	51
Stearins and fatty acids,					
total .....	lb	1,903	1,159	173	127
Tallow .....	lb	561	681	47	54

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July 1928  
and 1929, continued

Article exported	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		July			
		1928	1929	1928	1929
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<b>OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL, CONT'D</b>					
Other animal oils, greases and fats .....	lb	4,413	7,540	386	617
Total oils and fats .....	lb	67,313	81,747	8,418	9,904
Coffee, total .....	lb	335	382	110	122
Cotton (500 lb) .....	bale	347	246	37,709	24,020
Linters (500 lb) .....	bale	12	11	435	346
<b>FRUITS:</b>					
Apples, fresh .....	box	236	91	425	226
Apples, fresh .....	bbl	12	25	47	132
Apples, dried .....	lb	144	44	19	7
Apricots, dried .....	lb	1,651	322	222	47
Grapefruit .....	box	42	81	176	309
Oranges .....	box	175	627	1,068	1,880
Pears .....	lb	6,276	1,966	319	156
Prunes, dried .....	lb	7,727	4,564	494	322
Raisins .....	lb	11,356	9,491	659	491
<b>GRAIN, FLOUR AND MEAL:</b>					
Wheat .....	bu	4,153	8,690	5,749	10,429
Wheat flour .....	bbl	647	1,085	4,319	6,099
Wheat, including flour .....	bu	7,193	13,792	10,068	16,528
Corn, including cornmeal .....	bu	891	850	1,028	890
Rye, including flour .....	bu	195	106	264	104
Barley, excluding flour .....	bu	1,939	3,817	2,082	2,762
Malt .....	bu	270	337	307	325
Oats, including oatmeal .....	bu	255	503	296	407
Buckwheat, including flour .....	bu	5	2	7	2
Rice, incl. flour, meal and broken rice .....	lb	18,946	23,140	650	923
<b>OILSEED PRODUCTS:</b>					
Cottonseed cake and meal ...	L. ton	a/	11	4	451
Linseed cake and meal .....	L. ton	21	36	1,075	1,838
Cottonseed oil, crude .....	lb	134	103	17	8
Cottonseed oil, refined .....	lb	713	320	84	43
Sugar .....	S. ton	11	13	928	749
<b>TOBACCO LEAF:</b>					
Bright flue-cured .....	lb	11,216	13,730	3,372	3,609
Burley .....	lb	493	746	92	146
Dark-fired Ky. and Tenn. ...	lb	4,294	6,118	746	1,284
Dark Virginia .....	lb	1,854	2,320	548	801
Maryland and Ohio export ...	lb	341	906	106	188
Green River (Pryor) .....	lb	116	686	19	134
One Sucker leaf .....	lb	494	209	68	45
Cigar leaf .....	lb	41	20	20	7
Black fat water baler and dark Africa .....	lb	185	222	36	48
Other leaf tobacco .....	lb	383	610	106	231
Total leaf tobacco .....	lb	19,417	25,557	5,113	6,493
Stems, trimmings, scrap, etc.	lb	835	709	30	17

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July 1928  
and 1929, continued

Article exported	July				
	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1928	1929	1928	1929
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLES:					
Beans and peas, dried .....	bu	55	22	177	94
Onions .....	bu	35	49	33	58
Potatoes, white .....	bu	830	673	507	922
Vegetables, canned, total ..	lb	6,879	7,512	695	844
MISC. VEGETABLES PRODUCTS:					
Glucose .....	lb	7,251	9,979	251	362
Hops .....	lb	84	122	19	22
Starch, corn .....	lb	19,016	21,440	652	809
GRAND TOTAL .....				82,806	81,792

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July  
1928 and 1929

Article imported	July				
	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1928	1929	1928	1929
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS					
LIVE ANIMALS:					
Cattle .....	No	27	40	1,420	1,533
Hogs .....	lb	233	235	20	21
Horses .....	a/	a/	a/	68	177
Sheep .....	a/	a/	a/	2	4
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter .....	lb	217	248	84	96
Casein .....	lb	2,635	1,172	330	144
Cheese .....	lb	5,937	6,653	1,670	1,888
Cream .....	gal	454	462	712	798
Milk, sweet, sour, etc. ..	gal	649	599	108	111
EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS:					
Eggs in the shell .....	doz	12	27	3	7
Whole eggs, dried .....	lb	1,138	6	652	3
Whole eggs, frozen .....	lb	9,858	683	1,518	109
Yolks, dried .....	lb	679	1,004	309	498

Continued -



UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July  
1928 and 1929

Article Imported	July				
	Quantity		Value		
	Unit	1928 Thousands	1929 Thousands	1928 1,000 dollars	1929 1,000 dollars
<b>ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, CONT'D</b>					
<b>EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS, CONT'D</b>					
Yolks, frozen .....	lb	1,406	868	452	222
Egg albumen, dried .....	lb	321	538	158	253
Egg albumen, frozen .....	lb	540	52	81	6
Hides and skins, total .....	lb	50,150	449,910	15,005	13,334
<b>MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:</b>					
Beef and veal, fresh .....	lb	6,536	4,149	744	591
Beef and veal, pickled or cured .....	lb	1,244	863	143	116
Mutton and lamb, fresh ...	lb	156	584	18	71
Pork, fresh .....	lb	579	139	98	22
Hams, shoulders and bacon	lb	143	136	55	50
Pickled, salted and other pork .....	lb	156	156	62	65
Silk, raw .....	lb	4,890	6,893	24,002	30,763
Wool, unmanufactured, total	lb	18,289	18,815	5,453	5,829
Honey .....	lb	3	1	1	a/
Sausage casings, total ....	lb	1,728	2,249	1,069	1,279
<b>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS</b>					
Cacao beans .....	lb	29,055	42,252	3,659	4,131
Coffee .....	lb	108,618	114,002	24,013	24,025
Cotton (478 lb) .....	bale	19	22	2,540	2,576
<b>FEED AND FODDER:</b>					
Bran, shorts, etc.- Of direct import .....	ton	16	17	472	388
Withdrawn bonded mill ..	ton	17	4	521	100
Hay .....	ton	3	2	30	15
Oilcake & Oil cake meal ..	lb	29,863	18,631	575	354
<b>FRUITS:</b>					
Bananas .....	Bunch	6,632	6,506	3,629	3,546
Currants .....	lb	557	463	54	40
Dates .....	lb	1,764	133	61	6
Figs .....	lb	6	178	1	17
Lemons .....	lb	6,573	5,850	306	228
Pineapples, fresh .....	b/	2	92	25	16
Raisins .....	lb	706	427	a/ 459	6
Olives .....	lb				271
<b>GRAIN &amp; GRAIN PRODUCTS:</b>					
Corn .....	bu	105	22	121	23
Oats .....	bu	284	2	207	a/
Rice - Uncleaned .....	lb	26	48	2	2
Cleaned .....	lb	3,046	688	81	23
Patna .....	lb	0	110	0	6
Meal, flour and broken ..	lb	107	72	4	4
Wheat, incl. flour .....	bu	2,070	1,226	2,556	1,349
Nuts, total .....	b/		b/	2,018	1,883

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July  
1928 and 1929, continued

Article imported	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1928	1929	1928	1929
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
OILS, VEGETABLES:					
Tung oils .....	lb	10,112	14,282	1,189	1,735
Coco butter .....	lb	0	3	0	1
Coconut, product of Philippine Islands .....	lb	19,629	23,669	1,539	1,747
Linseed oil .....	lb	15	31	1	2
Olive, edible, total .....	lb	6,618	8,740	1,169	1,460
Olive, inedible, total .....	lb	4,915	3,689	358	274
Palm kernel .....	lb	8,131	6,356	661	502
Palm oil .....	lb	9,811	13,867	649	894
Peanut .....	lb	184	192	25	21
Soybean .....	lb	1,522	1,521	94	91
OILSEEDS:					
Castor beans .....	lb	6,645	9,584	230	359
Copra .....	lb	48,817	43,335	2,219	1,802
Flaxseed .....	lb	1,484	1,293	2,778	2,238
Seeds, except oilseeds .....	b/		b/	285	328
Spices, total .....	b/		b/	1,180	2,044
Sugar, total .....	s. ton	284	401	16,380	16,934
Tea .....	lb	7,011	6,734	2,291	2,049
Tobacco, leaf, unmfed., total	lb	2,897	4,093	2,960	4,257
VEGETABLES:					
Beans, dried .....	lb	10,131	6,680	528	338
Peas, total .....	lb	7,436	4,844	364	286
Garlic .....	lb	512	101	22	5
Onions .....	lb	6,501	15,644	138	94
Potatoes, white .....	bu	2	22	4	11
Tomatoes, fresh .....	lb	118	7	5	a/
Turnips .....	lb	0	0	0	0
Vegetables, canned .....	lb	3,451	5,646	239	352
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. ....	lb	10,401	9,023	805	647
FIBERS, VEGETABLE:					
Flax, unmanufactured .....	ton	a/	a/	272	312
Hemp, unmanufactured .....	ton	1	a/	111	55
Jute & jute butts, unmfed. ....	ton	5	2	565	304
Kapok .....	ton	a/	a/	167	120
Manila .....	ton	4	6	748	1,172
Sisal and henequen .....	ton	6	10	892	1,637
Rubber, crude, total .....	lb	70,018	99,316	14,145	19,521
FOREST PRODUCTS					
Dyeing and tanning material .	b/		b/	646	649
Gums, resins, balsams, etc. ....	b/		b/	2,334	2,386
Wood, total .....				6,059	6,998
GRAND TOTAL .....				157,233	168,724

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500.

b/ Reported in value only.

**WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Exports from the United States, by countries,  
July, 1928 and 1929**

Country to which exported	Wheat, incl. flour		Wheat		Wheat flour	
	July		July		July	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	barrels	barrels
United Kingdom .....	938	3,294	726	2,853	45	94
Irish Free State ....	558	460	550	444	2	3
Netherlands.....	567	1,538	421	1,197	52	73
Germany .....	219	742	122	628	21	24
Italy .....	189	27	189	18	a/	2
France .....	179	291	177	290	a/	a/
Belgium .....	121	1,670	113	1,667	2	1
Denmark .....	86	177	0	0	18	38
Finland .....	85	121	0	0	18	26
Norway .....	84	142	0	0	18	30
Sweden .....	82	35	53	0	6	7
Greece .....	9	480	0	479	2	a/
Malta, Gozo & Cyprus..	9	32	0	22	2	2
Gibraltar .....	1	0	0	0	a/	0
Other Europe .....	22	25	0	2	5	5
<b>Total Europe .....</b>	<b>3,249</b>	<b>9,034</b>	<b>2,351</b>	<b>7,600</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>305</b>
Canada .....	1,361	446	1,329	385	7	13
Cuba .....	408	482	3	5	86	102
Panama .....	339	574	300	525	8	11
Haiti, Republic of ..	118	51	0	a/	25	11
Mexico .....	95	206	68	156	6	11
Brazil .....	331	350	0	a/	71	74
Colombia .....	106	92	40	17	14	16
Peru .....	66	49	58	0	2	10
Japan .....	a/	197	0	0	a/	42
China .....	7	262	0	a/	1	56
Hongkong .....	97	426	0	0	21	91
Kwantung .....	0	266	0	0	0	56
Philippine Islands ...	238	353	0	0	51	71
Other countries .....	778	1,024	4	3	164	216
<b>Total exports .....</b>	<b>7,193</b>	<b>13,792</b>	<b>4,153</b>	<b>8,691</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>1,085</b>
<b>Total imports .....</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>2,068</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>a/</b>	<b>a/</b>
<b>Total reexports ...</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>a/</b>
<b>Net exports .....</b>	<b>5,127</b>	<b>12,577</b>	<b>2,085</b>	<b>7,475</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>1,085</b>

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500.



## BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Per cent 1929 is of 1928
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
Canada, winter only .....	b/ 22,294	21,785	22,266	20,054	24,476	122.1
United States .....	690,108	831,040	878,374	902,191	773,885	85.8
North America (3) .....	723,883	863,158	912,530	933,276	809,852	86.8
Europe, 15 count. prev. reported .....	817,204	807,349	779,558	885,314	837,339	94.6
Germany .....	131,274	95,429	120,522	141,593	115,558	81.6
Total Europe (16) .....	948,478	902,778	900,080	1,026,907	952,897	92.8
Africa (3) .....	58,385	52,769	61,208	67,173	81,349	121.1
Asia (4) .....	387,827	379,296	389,635	334,708	369,682	110.4
Total above count. (26)	2,118,573	2,198,001	2,263,453	2,362,064	2,213,781	93.7
Est. world total excl. Russia and China .....	3,401,000	3,420,000	3,653,000	3,900,000		
RYE						
Canada, winter only .....	2,094	10,008	11,574	10,378	10,424	100.4
United States .....	36,093	40,795	58,164	41,676	41,028	98.4
Europe, 11 count. prev. reported .....	391,276	349,997	371,974	389,985	419,225	107.5
Germany .....	368,337	252,187	269,025	335,499	319,313	95.2
Total Europe (12) .....	759,613	602,184	640,999	725,484	738,538	101.8
Total above count. (14)	797,800	652,987	710,737	777,538	789,990	101.6
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China .....	1,023,000	812,000	874,000	961,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Four-year average.

## BREAD GRAINS: Average, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Per cent 1929 is of 1928
WHEAT	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
Canada .....	9,945	22,896	22,460	24,119	25,463	105.6
United States .....	47,097	56,337	58,784	57,768	60,756	105.2
North America (3) .....	59,216	80,519	82,555	83,170	87,457	105.2
Europe, 18 count. prev. reported .....	65,244	61,106	61,851	62,914	61,517	97.8
Germany .....	4,029	3,957	4,321	4,269	3,964	92.9
Total Europe (19) .....	69,273	65,063	66,172	67,183	65,481	97.5
Africa (4) .....	6,571	8,189	7,199	8,359	8,192	98.0
Asia (4) .....	31,877	33,789	34,585	35,337	34,984	99.0
Total above count. (30)	166,937	187,560	190,511	194,049	196,114	101.1
Est. world total excl. Russia and China .....	204,200	232,500	239,200	243,000		

Continued -

BREAD GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929, cont'd

Crop and countries reported in 1929 <sup>a/</sup>	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Per cent 1929 is of 1928
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
RYE						
Canada .....	117	754	743	840	771	91.8
United States .....	2,236	3,578	3,648	3,439	3,284	95.5
Europe (17) countries prev. reported .....	28,846	24,807	24,808	27,622	28,077	101.6
Germany .....	12,713	11,694	11,610	11,452	11,666	101.9
Total Europe (18) .....	41,559	36,501	36,418	39,074	39,743	101.7
Total above count. (20) .....	43,912	40,833	40,809	43,333	43,798	101.0
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	48,300	45,500	45,900	44,800		

<sup>a/</sup> Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

GERMANY: Area and production of grains and early potatoes, 1927 to 1929

Crop	Area			Production		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat, winter	3,925	3,836	3,636	109,444	127,194	106,041
spring	396	433	328	11,078	14,399	9,517
Total	4,321	4,269	3,964	120,522	141,593	115,558
Rye, winter ...	11,400	11,230	11,469	265,258	330,719	315,140
spring ...	210	222	197	3,767	4,780	4,173
Total ....	11,610	11,452	11,666	269,025	335,499	319,313
Barley, winter	425	451	444	18,303	21,107	15,662
spring	3,228	3,302	3,387	107,447	132,614	121,942
Total	3,653	3,753	3,831	125,750	153,721	137,604
Oats .....	8,539	8,696	8,795	437,249	481,960	481,085
Early potatoes	603	583	585	99,241	100,211	94,026

International Institute of Agriculture



## FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Per cent 1929 is of 1928
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
<b>BARLEY</b>						
United States .....	7,620	7,970	9,476	12,533	13,595	108.5
Canada .....	1,574	3,647	3,506	4,881	5,903	120.9
North America (2) ...	9,194	11,617	12,982	17,414	19,498	112.0
Europe, 20 count. prev. reported .....	17,548	17,489	17,841	17,978	19,112	106.3
Germany .....	3,464	3,671	3,653	3,753	3,831	102.1
Total Europe (21) ...	21,012	21,160	21,494	21,731	22,943	105.6
Africa (4) .....	7,363	8,245	6,769	7,828	7,810	99.8
Asia (3) .....	5,115	5,217	5,188	5,343	5,234	98.0
Total above count. (30)	43,184	46,239	46,433	52,316	55,485	106.1
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China	64,200	64,000	62,900	68,700		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China ...	65,000	65,800	65,300	70,800		
<b>OATS</b>						
United States .....	37,357	44,177	41,941	41,734	40,222	96.4
Canada .....	9,597	12,741	13,240	13,137	12,677	96.5
North America (2) ...	46,954	56,918	55,181	54,871	52,899	96.4
Europe, 16 count. prev. reported .....	24,812	24,113	23,328	23,790	23,911	100.5
Germany .....	9,529	8,590	8,589	8,696	8,795	101.1
Total Europe (17) ...	34,341	32,703	31,917	32,486	32,706	100.7
Africa (3) .....	607	772	637	779	831	106.7
Syria and Lebanon .....	(12)	60	56	28	28	100.0
Total above count. (23)	81,914	90,453	87,851	88,164	86,464	98.1
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	97,700	103,600	101,000	101,200		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China .	102,200	108,600	106,200	107,200		
<b>CORN</b>						
United States .....	104,229	99,713	98,393	100,630	98,333	97.7
North America (2) ...	104,538	99,923	98,525	100,769	98,471	97.7
Europe (7) .....	18,957	19,176	19,528	20,167	20,821	103.2
Est. European total excl. Russia .....	26,400	26,800	27,400	27,800		
Tunis .....	228	44	32	43	49	114.0
Total above count. (10)	123,723	119,143	113,085	120,979	119,341	98.6
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia .....	150,400	149,000	148,600	151,700		
Est. world total excl. Russia .....	172,400	179,900	180,600	185,700		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.



## FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Per cent 1929 is of 1928
<b>BARLEY</b>	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States .....	184,905	184,812	265,882	356,667	304,381	85.3
Europe, 14 count. prev. reported.....	349,293	358,523	333,151	372,132	414,184	111.3
Germany, revised.....	133,787	113,102	125,750	153,721	137,604	89.5
Total Europe (15).....	483,080	471,625	458,901	525,853	551,788	104.9
Africa (3) .....	91,800	61,582	73,294	100,579	94,846	94.3
Asia (3).....	135,027	135,095	133,119	129,340	136,718	105.7
Total above count. (22)	892,719	853,207	931,196	1,112,439	1,087,733	97.8
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China	1,407,000	1,395,000	1,435,000	1,671,000		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China.....	1,425,000	1,442,000	1,480,000	1,718,000		
<b>OATS</b>						
United States.....	1,143,407	1,246,848	1,182,594	1,448,677	1,202,895	83.0
Europe, 11 count. prev. reported.....	539,464	528,950	503,274	547,663	575,893	105.2
Germany.....	527,178	435,722	437,249	481,960	481,035	99.8
Total Europe (12) .....	1,066,642	964,672	940,523	1,029,623	1,056,978	102.7
Africa (2) .....	17,131	10,829	12,087	16,731	17,932	107.5
Total above count. (15)	2,227,180	2,222,349	2,135,204	2,495,031	2,277,855	91.3
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China	3,474,000	3,516,000	3,415,000	3,829,000		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China.....	3,581,000	3,621,000	3,509,000	3,937,000		
<b>CORN</b>						
United States .....	2,712,364	2,692,217	2,763,093	2,835,678	2,740,514	96.3
Bulgaria.....	26,277	27,312	20,954	18,292	29,880	163.4
Rumania.....	b/133,209	229,902	139,092	108,512	251,324	231.6
Total (3).....	2,931,850	2,949,431	2,923,139	2,962,482	3,021,718	102.0
Est. European total excl. Russia .....	581,000	654,000	480,000	380,000		
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia .....	3,693,000	3,801,000	3,670,000	3,669,000		
Est. world total excl. Russia .....	4,138,000	4,470,000	4,344,000	4,260,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Four-year average.

## FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1929, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29	Aug. 10	Aug. 17	Aug. 24	July 1 to and incl.	1928-29	1929-30
BARLEY, EXPORTS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
Year beginning July 1	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
United States.	36,580	56,996	825	1,189	2,181	Aug. 24	7,039	8,371
Canada .....	25,128	38,668				July 31	2,321	3,800
Argentina ....	11,598	b/8,458	b/ 475			Aug. 10	b/ 83	b/1,617
Danubian coun- tries b/ ...	27,242	19,408	633			Aug. 10	983	3,167
Total .....	100,548	123,530					10,426	16,955
OATS, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning July 1								
United States.	9,621	16,302	69	103	342	Aug. 24	1,125	781
Canada .....	7,424	19,532				July 31	4,835	1,323
Argentina ....	28,751	b24,102	b/ 478			Aug. 10	b/ 283	b/2,048
Danubian coun- tries b/ ....	878	49	0			Aug. 10	0	0
Total .....	46,674	59,985					6,243	4,152
	Net exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments, 1929, week ended				Total for season including latest week shown	
	1926-27	1927-28	Aug. 3	Aug. 10	Aug. 17	Aug. 24	1927-28	1928-29
CORN, EXPORTS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Year beginning November 1	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
United States.	17,145	20,556	200	178	119	215	18,454	39,819
Danubian coun- tries b/ ...	36,557	15,266	43	0			14,811	163
Argentina ....	322,876	268,685	b/4,346	b/7,509	b/6,291	b/5,234	213,096	b/166,311
Union of South Africa .....	8,562	23,819	c/ 171	c/ 600			c/13,157	c/8,700
IMPORTS:								
Year beginning November 1								
United States.	5,042	1,436					Nov-July 1,284	Nov-July 253
Total exports less U. S. imports .....	380,098	326,880					258,234	214,740

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average prices of corn, oats and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3		Futures		Futures				No. 3		No. 2	
	yellow								white			
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
May 24 ....	107	88	July	July	June	July	July	Aug.	69	46	93	61
31 ....	103	84	103	83	86	79	86	80	65	42	91	59
June 7 ....	107	86	105	87	91	79	88	80	68	44	92	60
14 ....	103	93	98	92	90	81	88	82	68	45	93	60
21 ...	101	92	100	92	86	81	84	82	68	45	94	59
28 ...	103	93	103	93	87	83	85	83	69	44	97	60
July 5 ...	106	94	105	93	88	86	86	88	68	44	94	63
12 ...	105	96	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.	90	86	91	65	45	92	67
19 ...	106	100	98	103	88	93	86	94	60	48	83	72
26 ...	106	104	95	104	87	92	86	93	52	48	80	70
Aug. 2 ...	108	104	98	106	88	92	86	93	42	48	74	69
9 ...	101	100	94	101	87	88	86	88	39	45	70	64
16 ...	98	102	88	101	83	88	82	89	37	43	62	61
24 ...	101	102	90	103	83	88	83	90	37	43	63	58

a/ Cash prices are daily weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

ITALY: Wheat production, 1924 to 1929

Year	Wheat
	1,000 bushels
1924 .....	170,144
1925 .....	240,845
1926 .....	220,644
1927 .....	195,809
1928 .....	228,596
1929 -	
1st estimate .....	238,832
2nd estimate .....	245,000

International Institute of Agriculture



GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-August 24, 1928 and 1929

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-August 24, 1928 and 1929

Commodity	July 1-Aug. 24		1929, week ending			
	1928	1929	Aug. 3	Aug. 10	Aug. 17	Aug. 24
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Wheat <u>a/</u> .....	12,401	20,628	1,762	2,673	3,885	4,493
Wheat flour <u>b/</u> .....	4,879	7,995	710	677	987	879
Rye .....	631	516	---	49	--	372
Corn .....	1,347	1,380	200	178	119	215
Oats .....	1,125	781	39	69	103	342
Barley <u>a/</u> .....	7,039	8,371	718	825	1,189	2,181
PORK:	Jan. 1-Aug. 24					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Hams & shoulders, incl.						
Wiltshire sides .....	91,931	89,325	1,745	1,674	1,450	1,796
Bacon, incl. Cumberland						
sides .....	89,337	96,630	2,231	3,101	2,199	2,526
Lard .....	481,378	519,064	10,113	14,974	6,339	11,201
Pickled pork .....	20,364	27,729	347	197	588	601

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports, wheat 881,000 bush., flour 80,700 bbls; San Francisco barley 466,000 bush., rice 70,000 pounds. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Total shipments or exports		Shipments, week ending			Net movements from July as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29 <u>a/</u>	Aug. 10	Aug. 17	Aug. 24	To & including Date	1928-29	1929-30
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Canada:								
Shipments, 4								
markets <u>b/</u> ...	333,335	458,649	1,551	2,621	1,587	Aug. 24	72,160	24,216
United States...	206,259	162,748	3,355	4,872	5,372	Aug. 24	15,210	27,397
Argentina .....	178,135	216,613	5,988	5,638	6,861	Aug. 24	15,022	36,181
Australia .....	72,962	112,054	1,408	1,520	1,352	Aug. 24	9,540	10,008
Russia .....	7,000	8	0	0	0	Aug. 24	8	0
Danube & Bul. <u>c/</u>	32,847	2,712	16	144	160	Aug. 24	112	776
British India.	14,328	d-12,727	8	8	24	Aug. 24	1,000	152
Total .....	844,866	940,057	12,326	14,853	15,356		113,052	98,730

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ Preliminary.b/ Shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert.c/ This includes Yugoslavia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria.d/ Net imports.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York in cents per pound  
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	August 30, 1928	August 22, 1929	August 29 1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score .....	48.00	43.00	44.00
Copenhagen, official quotation ...	38.29	36.23	37.44
Berlin, 1a quality .....	38.46	35.66	37.60
London: a/			
Danish .....	40.63	38.89	39.97
Dutch, unsalted .....	39.32	36.50	36.28
New Zealand .....	39.76	37.80	38.45
New Zealand, unsalted .....	40.84	37.15	37.58
Australian .....	36.72	36.72	36.93
Australian, unsalted .....	b/	36.39	37.58
Argentina, unsalted .....	36.28	35.41	36.07
Siberian .....	34.76	34.11	34.98

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.  
b/ No quotation.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS  
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		Aug. 29 1928	Aug. 21 1929	Aug. 28 1929
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets ...	Number	66,519	59,265	56,876
Prices of hogs, Berlin .....	\$ per 100 lbs.	16.48	18.42	18.96
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg ..	"	15.11	14.01	14.28
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England .	Number	10,780	10,463	10,462
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard <u>a/</u> ..	\$ per 100 lbs.	14.07	13.80	13.80
American short cut green hams.	"	25.42	26.07	25.42
American green bellies .....	"	20.20	19.55	19.44
Danish Wiltshire sides .....	"	25.20	27.81	27.81
Canadian green sides .....	"	<u>b/</u>	25.42	25.31

a/ Friday quotation. b/ No quotation.

## Index

	Page		Page
Crop and Market Prospects .....	368::	Meat (pork):	
-----	::	Exports, U.S. by weeks, 1929 ....	406
AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS,	::	Prices, foreign markets,	
FOREIGN, AUGUST, 1929 .....	379::	1929 .....	367,407
Agricultural Exports:	::	Oats:	
Index numbers U.S., July, 1929...	377::	Area, world, av. 1909-13,	
Principal products, U.S.,	::	annual, 1926-29 .....	402
July, 1929 .....	394::	Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
Agricultural imports, principal	::	annual, 1926-29 .....	373,403
products, U.S., July, 1929 .....	396::	Rye:	
Almonds, production, Italy and	::	Area, world, av. 1909-13,	
Spain, 1929 .....	376::	Annual, 1926-29 .....	401
Barley:	::	Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
Area, world, av. 1909-13,	::	annual, 1926-29 .....	372,400
annual, 1926-29 .....	402::	Tobacco, production, Ontario,	
Production, world, av. 1909-13,	::	1929 .....	374
annual, 1926-29 .....	372,403::	Wool:	
Beans, area and production,	::	Market activities, England	
Rumania, 1929 .....	375::	(Bradford), August 28, 1929 ....	379
Butter, prices, foreign	::	Situation, world, 1929 .....	378
markets, 1929 .....	367,407::	Wheat:	
Corn:	::	Area, world, av. 1909-13,	
Area, world, av. 1909-13,	::	annual, 1926-29 .....	400
annual, 1926-29 .....	373,403::	Exports, U.S., Aug. 24, 1929 ....	369
Prices, U.S. and Argentine,	::	Exports, U.S., (including flour)	
August 24, 1929 .....	373::	by countries, July, 1929 .....	399
Production, world, av. 1909-13,	::	Growing conditions, Europe,	
annual, 1926-29 .....	403::	August 28, 1929 .....	368
Cotton, area Egypt, 1929 .....	374::	Growing conditions, Southern	
Dairy conditions, foreign,	::	Hemisphere, Aug. 26, 1929 ....	369
July, 1929 .....	385::	Market conditions (flour),	
Dairy and poultry products,	::	China, Aug. 23, 1929 .....	370
foreign trade, U.S., July 1929...	389::	Prices, U.S., Aug. 29, 1929 ....	370
Grains:	::	Production, Italy,	
Area and production, Germany,	::	1924-1929 .....	367,405
1927-1929 .....	401::	Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
Exports, U.S. by weeks, 1929....	406::	annual, 1926-29 .....	368,400
Movements (feed), principal	::	Receipts from shipments,	
countries, August 24, 1929 ....	404::	Canada, Aug. 23, 1929 .....	369
Market conditions, Europe,	::		
August 28, 1929 .....	370::		
Prices, (feed), principal	::		
markets, 1929 .....	405::		
Precurements, Russia, 1929 .....	369::		





